REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,904.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on FRIDAY, the 24th August 1877, at 5 P. M.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDSEHABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 878 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th August 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE (S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
12,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 560
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 8, 1877.

NOTICE.

THOSE CONCERNED in the CARGO of the Steam-ship SCANDERIA, which arrived here from Calcutta on the 25th May 1877, are hereby informed in reference to an Advertisement published by the Undersigned, dated the 24th February 1876, that there still remains in the hands of the Owners of the vessel a BALANCE of the AMOUNT apportioned by the Average Adjusters to the interests contributing to the General Average, and that the Undersigned are prepared on PRESENTATION of CLAIMS by the CONSIGNEES or UNDERWRITERS concerned, on or before the 15th proximo, to submit the same to the Owners who will, in event of their proving in order, remit such amount as may be due to Bombay.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) MALWA	3933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C Burne	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	532	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Ferrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(a) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	2933	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Footman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	460	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	23d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
uropa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
sdalia	1239	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2?st August 1877. Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3 o'clock p.m. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following Teak.

Ex Ship Cashmere:—

76 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares 83 Tons.
41 do. do. do. do. 24 do.

In small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales damaged Grey Shirtings.
4 „ „ Madapollams.
10 cases white Shirtings.
1 „ sample Hardware and Cutlery.
On account of the underwriters ex S. S. Surat—
F C C 1666—1 bale damaged Union Cloth.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., of E. W. Blackwell, Esq changing his residence.

The same consisting of cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated spoons, forks, cruet and liquor stands, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, dish covers, cutlery, &c., &c., and the blackwood carved furniture such as dining round table, chairs, side board, screens, cleopatra couch, teapoys, cupboard, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, Bengal and bala cots complete, almiras, mahogany cheval glass, hanging argand lamps, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of collection of rich and valuable library, consisting of Zend, Pelvi, Persian, Sanscrit, Marathee Gujeratee, English, German, French and other books, dictionaries, and grammars of various languages, and comparative philology calculated to meet the taste of Oriental scholars and lovers of Oriental literature, &c., &c., at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to the Hope Hall Hotel.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable library, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing residence, the same comprises, book cases and shelves, a selection and collection of rich and valuable library, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. C. Higgins, Esq., Superintendent of Markets, the same comprises, rich silk stem glasswares, rich dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware such as a set of dish covers, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, waiters, tea tray, a mahogany case of shell pattern spoons and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery, revolvers, &c., richly carved and handsome French polished furniture, such as round and square dining tables, side board, dining room chairs, handsome circular, pier and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome velvet pile carpet, chiffoniers, corner whatnots, teapoys, firstrate engraving and chromolithographs in maple and gilt frames, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano by Madlle Schoflein & Co., four posts bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes, presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A handsome strong dun colour pony.
A lady's side saddle with bridle, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome houshold furniture, silver plated, glass and porcelainwares, a Semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a strong dog-cart, &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by A Moorehouse, Esq., Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence. Catalogues are published, the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, Best Plated Porcelain and Glasswares, a Handsome English Built Four Seated Open Landau, light carriage, glass fronted Miniature Broughams, Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, Sets of Double and single Harness. Valuable Medical Books and Surgical Instruments, paints, &c., at 31 Middle Colaba, near the Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, piano, books, &c, &c., the property of the late Dr. MACGREGOR.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Bay Arab, SIR WATKIN, a first rate Cross-Country Horse, Rs. 300.

KEROSEINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

DINNER & Dessert Sherry, St. Julien's Claret, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Unsweetened Gin, Old Cognac, Machen's Stout in stone Pints. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "B." *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, capable of working up to 100 or 150 indicated horse. Apply to "C. D." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOW STREET.

LIST OF BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN FOR OCTOBER SEASON 1877.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for Season.
2	Paradise Lodge	400
6	Sir Munguldass's Large Bungalow	500
10	The Hermitage	300
11	Red Lands	500
12	Clifton Lodge	400
13	Walker's Bungalow	400
14	Scott's Bungalow	500
15	Stone Henge	500
16	Gowan's House	500
21	Stearns Cottage	400
22	The Shelly	400
25	Rose Cottage	300
25a	Terrace Cottage	300
25b	Cama Cottage	400
26	Forrest Lodge	400
28	Bee Hive	400
29	Ewart Lodge	400
30	Stone House	400
32	Keepsake	250
36	Coxson's Lodge	300
37	Lynch's Bungalow	400
38	Maria Cottage	400
39	Parbut House	400
40	Robertson's Bungalow	850
41	Hon. Rogers's Bungalow	500
46	Springwood	400
47	Hill House	300
49	Craigie Burn	400
52	The Folly	1,000
55	Caprera House	400
61	Bella Vista	400
62	Rozario Cottage	300
73	Florence Lodge	300
74	Marry Lodge	400
75	Arnould Lodge	250
83	Fernwood	400
84	Barr's Cottage	300
85	Red House	200
87	Wadia Lodge	400
88	The Underwood	400
92	The Dell	200
101	Fleetwood	300
	Bundside	200
	Sunny Side	200

P. BYRAMJEE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 5 o'clock on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th instant, to make all arrangements preparatory to commencing Drill.

By Order of the Committee,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, the new and fast STEAM LAUNCH belonging to the ESTATE of the late Dr. MACGREGOR. For particulars apply to

FRASER & MILLER,
Engineers, Carnac Bunder.

August 22nd, 1877.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. H. CLASON & Co., in liquidation, has been REMOVED to 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, near the Cathedral.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for I. S. H. Banner, Esq.,
Receiver Estate of H. Clason & Co.

August 22nd, 1877.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

FOR SALE, PARK PHAETON by KESTERTON, for double or single Harness, moveable Driving Box, Rs. 550. Double Harness, Rs 75. Pair of BAY GALLOWAYS, broken to Harness, both ridden, one by a Lady. Height 13 hands 3½ inches, 13 hands 2½ inches, Rs. 400. The lot for Rs 1,000.

Apply to Revd. Thos. Horsfall, Chaplain, Deolalee Camp, or to Wheatley, Madden & Co., Bombay.

Just Issued,
(IN ELEGANTLY PRINTED PAMPHLET FORM,)
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
ADDRESS TO THE PARSEES,
TRANSLATED INTO GUZERATI BY
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJEE.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1878.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS situated within the city, is COMPLETED for the year 1878, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 9th September next.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned, at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, on or before the 6th September next.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN. F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, A. M. Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 23rd August 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of three years from 1st October 1877.

Conditions of Contract, and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd August 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay:
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SILBER LAMPS.

THACKER & Co. have just received a CHOICE SELECTION of the *very best patterns* of the now celebrated SILBER LIGHT TABLE LAMPS, which are undoubtedly the best Table Lamps in existence. Although burning Kerosine Oil, it is burnt *without Smoke, Smell, or Danger*, and the Lamps are perfectly STORM PROOF, burning without a flicker in the strongest wind. The light given equals that of 17 wax candles, which is far superior to that of ordinary Kerosine Lamps.

These Lamps are so constructed that when not in use the lower part may be used as a Flower Vase, and many of the designs are most elegant.

Prices from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

SPARE GLOBES, CHIMNIES, AND WICKS CAN BE HAD.

THACKER AND CO.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones, Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA,

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	5	8	5	12	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	5	12	6	0	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	3	12	4	0	

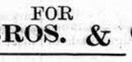
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."



NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Mr. JAMSEHJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
AND
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR,
near Crawford Market.

Bombay, May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3 0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3 0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50 ..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24 ..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobacc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST 1877.

FURTHER telegrams have been received reporting rain in Guzerat and Kattywar, but the news is not yet of a character to be accepted without doubt. All that can be said is that it is to be hoped that the information will turn out correct, and the rain reported may be in sufficient quantities to materially improve the prospects of the two provinces so seriously threatened with famine.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Consols in London at 95¼ and French Rentes at 106½, both unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday was, according to the same authority, dull, sales amounting to 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, and quotations showing no change. Reuter's New York telegram of the same date indicates no alteration in the quotations for Middling Uplands, ready, or November shipment.

The Manchester Market for Piece Goods, and Yarns was also described as being dull yesterday, and prices show a pretty general decline. Quotations were for Grey Shirtings 7lbs. 5s. 10½d. and 8½lbs. 6s. 10½d., and for 3lbs. Madapollams 2s. 8½d. per piece. Jacconets and Mulls were unchanged. No. 40s Mule Twist was quoted ¼d. per lb. lower.

The Mincing Lane Markets for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

Linseed at Home is described as flat and Rapeseed as quiet; Calcutta Linseed to arrive shows a decline of 3d. per quarter. Bombay Linseed was unchanged, while Ferozepore Rapeseed was quoted 6d. per quarter lower. In Wheat there was no alteration.

Bar Silver was still quoted at 54½d. per ounce.

At their weekly meeting this afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay advanced their rates of interest and discount 1 per cent., which was not an altogether unexpected measure.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning at yesterday's rates with the exception that one Bank declared its readiness to buy Credits at 1s. 9d. for 3, and 1s. 9 3-16d. for 6 months' Bills, and Documents as corresponding rates. There was rather more business done this morning than for some days past though transactions have not of course been anything but small altogether. This afternoon though there was no quotable change in rates, business was almost, if not quite, at a standstill, owing to the approach of the holidays. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,,	...1s. 9d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,,	...1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,,	...1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,,	...1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9½d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been but little doing. Bills on demand may still be quoted at 2 to 3 annas per cent. premium, while 60 days' sight paper is nominally 10 to 12 annas per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, except for small quantities changing hands in the Bazaar, may be said to be quite neglected. We quote 95½ to 96 for 4; 96⅛ to 96½ for 4½; and 102⅛ for 5½ per cents.

SHARES.—We quote a further decline in the shares of the Bank of Bombay which now stand at 34 per cent. preminm. In Land shares the only alteration has been a fall of Rs. 10 per share in Colabas. In Spinning and Weaving shares movements have been rather irregular on the advance has taken place of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 10 in Coorla and Great Eastern, and Rs. 25 in Alexandra, while a decline is quoted of Rs. 5 in Nursey Kessowjee, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Fleming and Mazagon, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey and Hindustan, and Rs. 25 per share in Bombay United, Khandeish, Madras United, and Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Companies. In Press Companies' scrip a decline of Rs. 5 in the Berar, and Rs. 20 in the Sind Press Company are reported. The Share Bazaar will be closed until Tuesday morning for the Cocoanut holiday.

COTTON.—There is no further change in quotations. Purchases on account of the local Spinning and Weaving Companies of about 225 candies in all have been brought to our notice, 175 of which were effected yesterday in addition to those mentioned by us in our this morning's issue.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—Linseed and Rape are unchanged in price; the latter description continues very scarce. Gingelly has advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. In Wheat there is no further change to report.

PIECE GOODS.—Sales continue on a most insignificant scale. It remains to be seen whether Cocoanut day will bring with it any improvement in the demand.

COALS.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The Market has been very quiet to-day with next to nothing reported as doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	970
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	880
Freire Land and Fire Co. Limited	7,800	150	all	..	95
Mazgon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,000
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,240
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,075
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	260
Brooch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	835
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,040
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,030
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,180
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,020
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,005
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	950
Madras Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	90 p.a*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	48
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	375
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	2,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,300
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	970
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	925
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	745
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	910
Soondardas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	900
Do. do. 4 Shares	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	300
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	all	..	750

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝ 3/0	5 p. c.	275xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13/3 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6/3 7/3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21/3 21/9	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,110
Do. New Shares	..	£18	100	5/15	do.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	550
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Brooch Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	540
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.	850	8,250	50	do	1,100
French Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	331
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Ramoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.	400	350	750	60 do	400 xd
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,040
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	350	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½ p.a.	1,925
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p.a.	650
Lending and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	35 p. a.	260 xd
Lumber Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	75
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Preacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	560
Vegas Patent Slip Co	2,000	250	all	6 p.	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 18th August, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,951	0	0
Merchandize	15,464	0	0
Other Receipts	5	00	0
Telegraph	1,008	0	0
Total Rs.	71,423	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1876. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,836	0	0
Merchandize	15,399	0	0
Other Receipts	54	0	0
Telegraph	392	0	0
Total Rs.	46,461	0	0
Increase Rs.	24,962	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP BRITISH PRINCESS, 1479 tons, Commander R. Jones, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP GLEE MAIDEN, 1805 tons, Commander J. Cummine, will sail to-day for Sandhead, in ballast.

THE BRITISH SHIP COUNTY OF BERWICK, 996 tons, Commander J. D. Strock will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

GOOD HOPE.—The total expenses of the "Good Hope,"—from Bombay to Dunkirk, which put into Malta, repaired and proceeded, amounted to £8,359.

THE BRITISH SHIP CASHMERE, 1238 tons, Commander J. T. Thompson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 36,000 cwts. linseed and 204 cwts horns.

THE BRITISH COCONADA, 547 tons, Commander A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Muscat.—Comdr. Landy, R. N., and twenty-one deck passengers.

DILAWUR.—Dice from Bombay on arrival at St. Helena, reported having met with a succession of heavy westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope from the 22nd May to the 5th June, losing head rails, several sails, and part of the bulwarks.

ESTEPONA.—A collision occurred at Bussorah, June 11th, between the steamer "Estepona" and "Creighton." The former had a hole knocked in one of the top plates, and sustained other slight damage; the latter had a small hole knocked in one of her bow plates, they would both be temporarily repaired.

THE P. AND O. S. N. Co's s. s. GEELONG, 1125 tons, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez 10th August, via Aden, with Overland mails, passengers and the following cargo :—33 packages piece goods, 1080 boxes silver, and gold coins, 13 boxes specie, 1 case umbrellas, 81 packages papers, 7 packages paint, 3 cases metals, 32 packages seeds, 15 casks beer, 8 cases gold thread, 3 cases saffron, 1256 bags grain, 92 bags bajree 40 bags chors, 3 bags mug, 4 packages wax, 674 bags jaimar, and some packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Suez. Aug. 10.
	America	Gedy	Glasgow, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cashmere, Thompson, for Dunkirk.
Ship British Princess James, for London.
Ship Glee Maiden, Cummins, for Sandhead.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, for China, &c.
Steamer Anny Dorn, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
17	Crusader (s)	Purdon	Madras, August 12.
	Sultan (s)	French	London, June 30.
	W. at Stanley's	Reunciman	Madras, August 12.
	Eastern Light	Jones	P. L. Mauritius, July 21.
	White Adder	Whyte	London, May 6.
	British Enterprise	Greig	Port Adelaide, July 3.
	Florence	Houston	Jaffna Ceylon, August 5.
18	Morvia (s)	Broker	Malta, July 23.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Bombay. August 9.
	Medina (s)	Russell	Bombay, July 27.
	Cuyahoga (s)	Cossus	Pondicherry, August 11.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Negapatam, August 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
17	Sea Gull (s)	.....	.....
	Eldorado (s)	.....	.....
	Naples (s)	.....	.....
	Hindostan (s)	.....	.....
	Juno	.....	.....
	Mairi Bhan	.....	.....
	Arethusa	.....	.....
	City of Glasgow	.....	.....
	Saint Monan	.....	.....
18	Venice (s)	.....	.....
	Bellona (s)	.....	.....
	Lizzie (s)	.....	.....
	Nellie (s)	.....	.....
	Timsah (s)	.....	.....
	Gads Hill	.....	.....
	Dorset	.....	.....
	Laura	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Martaban (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Melpomene	.....	Sunderland.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Viceroy (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	British India	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
19	Hougonmont	.....	Mauritius.
	Cummilla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Eri. Kinr (s)	.....	Calcutta.
20	Oxford-hire (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Golden Fleece	.....	Gopsalpore.
	British Consul	.....	Northern Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
31	Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.	
Aug. 1	Agamemnon, ss, Wilping, from Liverpool.	
4	Telford, ss, Wilson, from Portsaid.	
6	Assyria, ss, Hessman, from Kurrachee.	
6	Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.	
6	Filippino, ship, Serrate, from Trapani.	
6	Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.	
6	Glendale, ss, Speeks from Busorah.	
6	Carreuse, F T, Vollet, from Toulon.	
6	Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Zanzibar.	
7	Yorkshire, ss, Langley, from London.	
7	Silurian, s., Collins, from London.	
8	Surat, ss, Burne, from London.	
8	Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Kurrachee.	
8	Australia, ss, Buzzoni, from Genova.	
9	Scindria, ss, Langley, from Foochow.	
9	Bengala, ss, Crucian, from London.	
9	Scindia, ss, Lanier, from Marseilles.	
11	Munsura, ss, Lutile, from Berberah.	
11	Thibet, ss, Torback, from Bombay.	
12	Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Shanghai.	
12	City of Carthage, ss, Barnet, from Calcutta.	
12	Hampton, ss, McMontry from Batavia.	
13	Assiria ss, Boveli, from Bombay.	
14	Holland, ss, Jaski, from Batavia.	
14	Malabar, ss, Laners, from Calcutta.	
15	Dayat, F G B, ss, Brunet, from Myatt.	
15	Khedive, ss, Stewart from London.	
15	Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Venice.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Telford, ss, Wilson, from Portsaid, F. O.
K ang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Filippino, ship, Serrate, from Trapani.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
6	Glendale, ss, Speeks, to London.	
7	Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to Kurrachee.	
7	York-hire, ss, Langley, to China.	
8	Assyria, ss, Hessman, to London.	
8	Silurian, ss, Collins, to Batavia.	
8	Surat, ss, Burne, to Bombay.	
9	Agamemnon, ss, Wilping, to China.	
9	Gladys, ss, Brittain, to M rseilles.	
9	Australia, ss, Buzzoni, to Bombay.	
10	Bengala, ss, Crucian, to Calcutta.	
11	Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to Zanzibar.	
11	Scindria, ss, Langley, to London.	
11	Scindh, ss, Lanier. to Shanghai.	
12	Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.	
12	Thibet, ss, Torback, to Venice.	
12	Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.	
12	Ham: ton, ss, McMontry, to Rotterdam.	
13	City of Cartage, ss, Barnet, to London.	
14	Assiria, ss, Boveli, to Genova.	
14	Holland, ss, Jaski, to Amst-rdam.	
14	Malabar, ss, Laners, to Genova.	
15	Dayat, F G B, Brunet, to Toulon.	
15	Medina, ss, Stewart, to Calcutta.	
15	Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Telford, ss, Wilson, from Portsaid, F. O.
K ang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Filippino, ship, Serrate, from Trapani.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—5 crates earthenware, Hussun Noor Mahomed; 35 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.
City of Baltimore s—1 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
European s—400 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Atlanta s—75 plates iron, Ebrahim, Abdool Cassim.
Zante s—2 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 2 casks brass wire, Esoobhoy Cadr-bhoy; 100 barrels green copperas, Goverdhun Lilladhur.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—84 casks pale ale, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 10 10 hogsheads pale ale, 17 cases whiskey, and 30 cases champagne, Hormusjee Rustomjee and Sons; 17 cases mineral water, and 92 cases cognac; Cutler Palmer and Co; 1 cask whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Palmo s—2 cases toys, Essa Ebram; 2 cases butter, 8 cases bacon and 2 cases Hamsetjee Framjee; 56 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 10 cases claret, Benn, Ashley and Co; 55 cases Champagne, 8 cases sherry and 3 cases brandy, the Bombay Club; 27 cases sherry, Aldridge Salamon and Co; 5 hogsheads beer and 1 capouies, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Nisam s—5 cases gin, The Bank of Bombay.
Cheops s—10 cases brandy P. Nowrojee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—60 cases corks and 2 cases oilmanstore, Bomonjee Maneckjee Punthuckey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—47 bales cotton waste, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 88 bales wool, Banichund Fuckjchund; 29 bales cotton, Sagoonal Sardamal.
Surat s—200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcot s—29 bales hides, Dhurrumsey Velljee: 35 bales hides, Salemahomed G Hoos in; 13 bales hides, and 4 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 12 cases set flower and 2 cases mother of pearl shell, Joosub I utiff; 57½ bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1 bale cow hides, Mahomed Coorjee; 50 wool, buffalo hides, W Nicol and Co.
Malwa s—64 cwts ivory, Surfif Durvesh; 22 cwts wax, and 30 cwts horns, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co; 10 bales hides, G W C Ally Akbar and Co; 6 bales hides, G Reiffers Cheid and Co; 8 bal s hides, Ribmtoola Gulam Mahomed; 11 bales hides and skins, Adam Mohidin and Co; 31 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 19 bales hides and skins, A B Bahdool Rahmon and Co; 11 bales hides and skins, F H A C Meera Sahib and Co; 5 cases mother of pearl, Dhurumsey Vel joe; 33 bags cundas, Dhurumsee Velljee; 12 bales cow hides, Hussun Gomer; 10 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co; 2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co; 17 bales cow hides, and 6 bales goats skins, S O A T N Meera and Co; 9 cwts deer horns, Meeralee Nathoo; 9 cases shawls; David Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts ivory, M C Ebrahim; 15 cases gum copal, Cureembhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—500 cwt black paper, Jadhowjee Doongersey.

FOR SUEZ.

Arcot s—6 pots cloves oil, M. K. Sheerajee.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alexandria Yeates s—115 bales cotton, R. Hurmookroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Illaby, Major, BI, R A, on duty, from Agra.

AUGUST 22.

Wanchope, Major, BI, 14th Sikhs, on furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Wanchope, Major, BI, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, Aug. 22.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
20th N I.—Major T Kettlewell, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, and Major T. E. Strong, Officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, in succession to Lieut-Colonel W H Blowers, retired.
Major Strong will officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain C S Lechmere, Quarter Master, as Wing Commander, until the return from furlough of Major Kettlewell, or until further orders.
Capt W J Holt, 2nd (Queen's) Foot to be Commandant of Mount Aboo Sanatarium.
Lieut-Col C F Keays, S C, transferred from general duty at Poona to Mhow.
The following officers have been granted leave of absence :—
Major R L Dashwood, 15th Foot, to remain at Poona for a month after date of expiration of present leave, on med certif.
Lieut T F Gibbs, 83rd Foot, six months, to England, on urgent private affairs.
Surg Major J O'Nial, to Poona, from Aug 21 to Oct 15, in extension, on private affairs.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August.					
Th. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	{ 11 26 m { 11 26 a	4 56 m 5 36 a
Fri. 24	Lunar Eclipse visible at Bombay	5 45	6 19	{ 11 51 m { 11 56 a	5 28 m 6 1 a
Sat. 25	.....	5 45	6 19	{ 0 14 a ...	5 57 m 6 26 a
Sun. 26	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 18	{ 0 27 m { 0 40 a	6 28 m 6 53 a
Mon. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	{ 0 57 m { 1 6 a	6 58 m 7 19 a
Tues. 28	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 16	{ 1 29 m { 1 29 a	7 28 m 7 46 a
Wed. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	{ 2 4 m { 1 54 a	8 0 m 8 20 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhsam and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS.; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACKIE—July 28th, at 29, York Street, Portman Square, London, the wife of Captain Mackie, 2nd Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEATHCOTE—August 18th, at Dharwar, the wife of Lieut. Col Heathcote, 12th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

KALAY—August 21st, at his residence, Girgaum, after protracted illness of one year and a half, Sad-shew Bapoojee kalay, *alias* Bhawoo Papoojee, (the elder brother of Nana Bapoojee, of the *Bombay Gazette* Office,) Penationer, and lately Duftardar, Appellate Side, High Court, aged 62 years. Much lamented by his family and friends.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

COLONEL JACKDAW RHEIMS has evidently been "at it again." Yesterday our local contemporary published a telegram from London to this effect—"It is rumoured in official circles "that the India Office has just received ample "proof of Russian intrigues with the Affghan and "Mahratta Chiefs in the event of war being declared by England against Russia." Upon the strength of this specimen of the peculiar uses to which even an expensive telegraph wire may be put by injudicious individuals, our contemporary has written a preternaturally profound leader as an exposition of the telegram. Says the sage critic of the news—"The news in its broadest sense "merely confirms all the current rumours about "Affghanistan." Having admitted this much he starts back when he hears mention made of the Mahratta Chiefs. With the exquisite simplicity which is characteristic of the wonder of a genuine *gobemouche*, he remarks that his correspondent's information about the Mahratta Chiefs is "simply startling," and that it was certainly not expected that the Russians would attempt to carry their intrigues so far inland. Having satisfied himself that his correspondent's information is correct—apparently because he will have to pay for the telegram—he proceeds to moralise upon the position of the Mahratta Chiefs whose political virtue the dreadful Russians have been endeavouring to seduce. He is good enough to think—and his opinion may perhaps re-assure the agitated feelings of the Government of India—that it is doubtful if any of the Mahratta Chiefs could be "mad enough to listen seriously "to any intrigue that could possibly be proposed." "A moment's hesitancy," says he in his half-alarmed, half-patronising air—which is always peculiar to sapient *gobemouchism*—"on "their part could only lead to utter ruin, and "Russia would have no more power to save them "by any promises and intrigues than she had "power to save Servia or Montenegro." This Liebig's extract of wisdom may do the Mahratta Chiefs an immense amount of good—if anything has occurred to make them need it. After giving the Mahratta Chiefs such an admirable warning, our contemporary is good enough to inform the public of India that the "importance of the attempt may be very easily "exaggerated, and that the matter is one for "vigilance and care rather than for alarm or "panic." This interpretation of quite a remarkable telegram must have enabled many a person to go to sleep last night in a comparatively easy state of mind. In the morning they may have shuddered at the bare idea of Mulharao, the ex-Gaekwar, for instance, cavalling with the Russians, but on glancing at our contemporary's leader comfort must have descended upon their soul as refreshing as dew upon thirsty grass. Our own opinion of the telegram is, that it is the result of an excessive ebullition of stupidity. The information it conveys is precisely of the half informed kind which such papers as the *Whitehall Review* and *Vanity Fair* are fond of publishing merely to show that they know something about the names of Indian affairs, and we should not be surprised if three weeks hence we find evidence by the mail that Colonel Jackdaw Rheims has been imbibing mysterious information about Mahratta and Afghan Princes much about the same time as the editor of one or other of these journals was dining. It must be said, however, that Jackdaw Rheims has never lost sight of the necessity of cautious statement, however much he may have defied the cost of Anglo-Indian telegrams. First of all, he says it is *rumoured* that the Mahratta Princes have been listening to the voice of the Muscovite charmer; and in the next place, he states that the India Office has received proofs of the Russian intrigues only in the event of war being declared by England and Russia—so that, as Queen Victoria and the Czar are still at peace, the India Office can have discovered nothing yet of the portentous mystery which is now intended to be revealed. The poor Mahratta Princes have frequently been much suspected, but surely such clumsy insinuations against them as our contemporary has taken the trouble to have had telegraphed to it from London are wantonly annoying, even if they fail to succeed in being actually sensational.

IT is a matter for regret that our Australian cousins do not push their promising but infant trade with India. They can send us many things for which there is a brisk demand in Hindostan, both among the European and the native communities, and we can give them in return a good deal of what they now take to their own comparative loss from other countries. There is Indian tea and coffee, for example, which ought to have a much firmer market in the Colonies than it has, and there is the preserved provision trade and oilmanstores, which might perhaps be made to come to the Indian consumer cheaper from the Colonies than from Europe. A few little ventures our Colonial friends have made in this direction lead us to hope for greater things from them—as the Colonial fruit jams, which appear to us to be quite as good as the English or French at less than half the price of the latter, the Australian flour and their wines, which only want care and age to suit the Indian taste, as well as wines of a similar class from Europe. Our Australian cousins are perhaps not thoroughly cognisant of the extent of the imports in wine and spirits to Hindostan, or they would exert themselves more than they do to get a share in it, while we, on our part, are rather slow to look on the Colonies as a promising market for our produce, our attention being so much taken up with exportations to Europe.

The Colonies have the advantage of being much nearer to us than England, and they have the further advantage of being able to produce many articles of daily household consumption at less than half of their cost price in London. Colonial preserved butter and milk are both excellent and cheaper than the articles we import now in quantities from Norway and Switzerland, and we do not see, if haply there was a Crosse and Blackwell in the South Seas, why we should not have soups, bacon, hams, and preserved vegetables very much cheaper and quite as good from that quarter as from Europe. They languish, so the Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian farmers and gardeners say, for want of a market; here is one in India that is omniverous and growing more and more insatiable for the luxuries of Western civilisation, as the native community adapts itself more and more to Western manners. To the Colonies we Indians ought to look as to a new Europe at an easier distance from us than the old, but for some unexplained and not easily explained cause or causes, the Colonies have gone out of fashion with us, and little more than the horse trade keeps our connection with them alive. Possibly both countries, Australia and India, are too much dependent upon England to become intimately connected with one another. The Colonists, no less than ourselves, are doing all they can, and are spending all their money to maintain the commercial greatness of the capital of the world. Thither whatever they have to export goes, and thither the most of what we have to export goes likewise. The result, we believe is, that Indian tea sometimes finds its way to Melbourne *via* Liverpool or London, and Australian-canned meat may be seen in India with the brand of a London firm upon it. Perhaps this hint may be worth something to those Anglo-Indians who propose leaving India for the purpose of settling in the Colonies. They, at least, ought to know what goods of Australian manufacture are acceptable in this country, and it is possible that such of them as are possessed of some capital and much energy would do better to invest both in the undeveloped trade we speak of than in the played out speculations on which too many enter as newcomers and settlers in the Colonies. It is a question, and a much vexed question too, whether the Colonies are good fields for Anglo-Indians to betake themselves to; but it hangs a good deal on their capacity for successful speculation. There are profits, no doubt, to be made by men who have the courage to strike out something new for themselves, and by bringing their Indian experience into play in their new home, but this is what few do—hence their want of success. That

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEPARTURE OF MR. ERSKINE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., is ordered into the districts of Khandeish, Ahmednugger, and Surat to report on the prospects of these Collectorates.

DEPARTURE OF MR. PEILE.

Mr. Peile leaves Poona to-morrow for Kattywar to carry out the relief works already sanctioned.

THE VICEROY AND THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

The statement in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* about Officers of the Native Army not being invited to meet the Viceroy at dinner is quite unfounded. Colonel Des'Voeux, who commands one Native Regiment here, was present at dinner yesterday evening, and the other Commanding Officers dine at Sunnesh Khind to-night. They were invited at the same time as everybody else. As to the alleged antipathy of the Viceroy to officers of the Native Army, no such feeling exists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has subscribed 500 guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine-stricken in Southern India.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Pasha Baker (ex-Colonel Valentine Baker) has been appointed to command the Turkish Cavalry force, and is reconnoitring in Bulgaria.

Suleiman Pasha has occupied the town of Schipka, which the Russians have abandoned.

The Porte is concentrating 50,000 Militia in Bigaria as an Army Reserve.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Mansion House famine relief fund has already reached the sum of £17,500. Her Majesty the Queen has subscribed £500.

Heavy rains prevail in Scotland attended with disastrous floods.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Later intelligence received shows that Suleiman Pasha has not yet crossed the Balkans, as was stated, but that he passed through Kazanlik on the 19th inst.

THE BATTLE NEAR KARS.

A Russian official despatch respecting the action near Kars on the 18th instant describes it as a demonstration against Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, with the object of diverting his attention from the movements of General Tergukassow, and states that after a prolonged engagement, in which the Artillery took the chief part, the Russian army returned to Karukdara.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, with the outward London Mails of 10th Aug., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 21, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Y Ibs. Shirtings	6-10½
32 lbs. do.	6-10½
40 Mule Twist	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	54½
Departure—Trincaria.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 22, 10-10 A.M.

Mail steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 22.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-35 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 83, W. B. 79, min. 74, bar. 29-92. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 30-7. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-36 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. N., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 4.40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 88, bar. 29.90.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light ther. 89.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT TULSI.

	Up to 18 Aug. 1877.		Up to 19 Aug. 1876.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Municipal Office gauge	31	25	48	96
Do. Bungalow gauge	34	88	53	87
Valley gauge	36	71	60	80

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do. at 2 months' sight ...	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Do. ,, ,, ,,	...1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free) .... Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... As. 4

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The Hon'ble which arrived yesterday, Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I., the Resident at. Baroda, returned to Bombay.

It is rumoured at Simla that Mr. Thornton, on vacating the Foreign Secretaryship, on Mr. Aitchison's return, will be appointed Resident at either Mysore or Hyderabad, or Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, whichever may first become vacant.

The *Pioneer* says, that Messrs. C. A. Elliott, Commissioner of Meerut, and Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Department, 1st Circle, have been deputed on special duty in connection with the famine at Madras. On their way they will enquire into the distress prevalent at Poona. Mr. Elliott's successor is said to be Mr. Elliot Colvin, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad. Two better men to help Madras in its present need could not have been selected from these provinces, and they have fought more than one battle with famine already.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Patrick Doyle, garrison chaplain of the Roman Catholic Mission, at Bellary, is announced. It would appear that the reverend gentleman died from injuries received on his head during last week while on a tour of visitation from Bellary to the interior. The deceased formed one of the batch of priests that came out to Madras with the late Bishop Carew in January 1839.

An alarming outbreak of cholera, says the *Madras Times*, has taken place in Fort St. George, which has resulted in the death of two of the children of Mr. Hartley, the Garrison Sergeant Major. Several other persons have been attacked, but these have been sent to the hospital for treatment.

Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quarter-master-General, will shortly be transferred from the presidency district to the Allahabad Division.

The will (dated July 3, 1877) of Mr. John Clark Marshman, formerly of Serampore, but late of No 2, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Alice Marshman, the widow, Baton Travers Cummins, and Edward Julyan Dunn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000

The Scotch papers notice the death of the Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D., on the 26th ult. at Amoy. Of this distinguished missionary the *Scotsman* says—An attack of cholera lasting a few hours terminated his useful life at the age of about fifty-five. Dr. Douglas was a ripe Oriental scholar, and has prepared a Chinese dictionary of great value. As a man of much general culture, he was noted for the devotion with which, in association with his friend and compatriot the Rev. William Burns, who died some years ago, he devoted his life to the missionary cause. Dr. Douglas was the senior missionary in China of the Presbyterian Church of England, and a brother of Principal Douglas of the Free Church College, Glasgow.

Referring to Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill College, the *Pall Mall Budget* says:—"The most painful consideration is, that these famines are apparently beginning to recur with a frequency which must modify all our notions of Indian Government. With the Orissa disaster we apparently entered upon a cycle of years of scarcity which may last for a decade or two. Twelve years ago Anglo-Indian statesmen were justified in regarding famines as exceptional visitations for which no provision need be made in the ordinary course of things, and which when they came might be encountered, as a war has to be encountered, by fighting them at any cost, and making their expenses, so to say, a charge upon capital. But the Orissa famine was surpassed by the terrible calamity which menaced Bengal four years ago, and that in turn seems likely to be outdone by the crisis in Southern India. If a famine must be encountered every year or every other year, the Indian Government will be engaged practically in a perpetual warfare, and it will not do to frame calculations of expenditure upon the intangible hypothesis of a possible peace. Lord Salisbury admonished the students at Cooper's-hill that the resources of the Government were painfully crippled by the pressure of the famine demands, and it may be added that to look for any immediate relief would be useless until we have some assurance that we have entered again upon a cycle of years of plenty. It is idle to argue, in dealing with Indian finance or Indian administrative efforts, upon the basis of an equilibrium between income and outlay which is not only liable to be disturbed, but is being constantly disturbed by famines. For the present it seems more reasonable to accept these evils as facts of nature, and to make regular provision for them, financially and otherwise. If at the end of a few years it were found that the pressure had to a great extent passed away, the Government would be no worse off for commanding an accumulated reserve."

There is a probability of America sending over some trotting teams to compete in England, possibly at the Alexandra Palace.

The writer of "The Looker-on," in the *Sportsman*, says:—"Actors have proverbially good memories. Critics whose theatrical notices are spiced with an acidity more agreeable to the public than to the profession, will do well not to be put up at the new Green-room Club."

The St. Petersburg *Golos*, commenting upon the unsatisfactory intelligence from the seat of war, says:—"Side by side with the expectation of brilliant victories more decisive than any yet attained is an alarming presentiment of coming evil, which almost amounts to despair, in Russia. Worse than this, there is a fear that apathy and indifference will follow in the wake of these disquieting alarms."

Truth says:—A tale is told of some English officers at Constantinople, who, wishing an engagement under the Turkish Government, were taken by dragomen and interpreters before some great Pasha. The Pasha, finding some difficulty in conversing with the interpreter, said, "Suppose we talk English. I came from Ould Oireland, and was born in Connaught." I believe two-thirds of the Turkish Pashas are collections from every country in the world.

The following important item of Court news has appeared in a well-known American paper:—

Ulysses Grant was the guest of Victoria of England this week, at Windsor Castle, and was given rooms next adjoining the royal sleeping apartments. The Queen was much surprised at hearing him ring his bell violently about one o'clock in the morning, and still further startled when the royal housemaid woke her up and asked her for the keys of the cellar. The General sent his compliments, and couldn't sleep without a good stiff toddy, and if they had any mint he would be glad of it. To show what a perfect lady the Queen is, she got right up and put on her slippers and a wrapper, and went down into the kitchen herself, where she mixed the ex-President a bowl of old Jamaica punch from some splendid rum that had just been presented to the Prince of Wales. With a delicate appreciation of the General's habits, she also placed a pack of cards on the tray, and apologised in a pencil note for their being a little dirty. General Grant says, of all the kind compliments which he has received in England, she touched him most deeply in the right spot. He thanked her Majesty, in the name of the American nation, the following morning, stating that he accepted her compliment, not as directed personally to himself, but as an evidence of the perfect harmony existing between England and the United States.

Four little black boys, the eldest not more than ten years of age, got into a terrible scrape the other day at Mobile, Alabama. Meeting four little white girls they saluted each of them with a kiss. The next morning they were arrested by an officer of justice, who found them fast asleep under a bridge, and took them before the mayor. "Did you," asked his worship, sternly, "kiss the little girls?" "Yes, sir," replied each little black boy. The fact of their pleading guilty no doubt saved them from being dealt with severely. Bill, the eldest, was let off with a sentence of imprisonment in gaol for nine months. Pete and Tom got four months each, and Hank, who is described as "about as big as a piece of black coal," was ordered to be immured at the cost of the county for a period of two months. The four little black boys, it is stated, were taken to gaol without the aid of the troops, and it is hoped that the example made of the offenders will deter other precocious and atrocious little niggers at Mobile from committing similar breaches of decorum in future.

BOMBAY.

A lecture will be given by the Rev. Father Rivington, subject, "The Holy Communion," this evening, at 8 p.m., in the school-room, Mazagon.

An old offender.—Balla Luximon, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, on being convicted of committing the theft of Rs. 27.

Arrest of a Military Deserter.—Yesterday, Mr. Constable E. H. Grennan arrested J. M. Little, the colour sergeant of H. M.'s 26th Regiment, at the Royal Oak Tavern, Dhobie Talao. The man is said to have deserted about January 1868 from Preston in England, and had followed a seaman's life for the last few years. Little was yesterday placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered him to be made over to the military authorities at Colaba.

A volunteer's funeral.—Mr. Wm. Stewart, a carriage examiner of the G. I. P. Railway, and a private in the Railway Volunteer Corps, died in the Railway Infirmary, Byculla, of cholera on Monday, the 20th inst., and his remains were interred in the evening. The A and B companies of the Volunteers paraded at the Infirmary, and followed the hearse in procession under the command of Captain Newborn and Lieut. Gordon, headed by a firing party of a sergeant and fifteen rank and file of B company under the command of the military sergeant. After the funeral service the firing party fired three volleys over the grave.

Indian Medical Service.—Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Rustomjee, the eldest son of the Municipal Collector of Wheel Tax, has, we hear, successfully competed for Her Majesty's Indian Army Medical Service. Having obtained his degree as a Licentiate of Medicine in Bombay, he proceeded to England about ten months ago for the purpose of appearing before the board of examiners in the competitive examination which commenced on the 13th inst., the result of which was declared in London yesterday. There were nineteen vacancies, and about thirty candidates. Surgeon Manockjee has also obtained diplomas as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee is to be congratulated on his son's success.

The Weather at Poona.—There is no rain as yet, and no appearance of it, we are sorry to say. There are very strong westerly winds. Monday night was still and close, with an unclouded sky and brilliant moonlight. The prospect is gloomy in the extreme.—*Deccan Herald.*

Famine at Gwalior.—In a letter from Gwalior we are informed that "the ryots have sent their cattle out loose on the hills as they are dying for want of grass. The ryots themselves are leaving the district in hundreds in search of some more well-watered region. The women are already offering their children for sale. No rain yet, and the heat terrific."—*Id.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·942
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole skyclouded—2).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m)	87·9
Minimum do. (read at 5-30 a.m.)	80·5
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	310
,, ,, ,, Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·00
,, ,, ,, Year	49·12

STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR BOMBAY.

The preparations for the completion of the statue to be erected in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Bombay Presidency are rapidly approaching consummation. The statue, which is an equestrian one, represents His Royal Highness in his uniform of Field Marshal, seated on his favourite Arab "Aleph," raising his Marshal's hat with his right hand, and grasping the bridle with his left hand. The total weight is 12 tons, and the model, designed from life by Herr Boehm, which has received the approbation of Her Majesty, will be cast by Messrs. Young, Eccleston, and Co., Pimlico.—*Guardian.*

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

Market Rates of Grain, &c., &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Grass. tols.
			New 16	10	1 25	33*
Rajkot Station	13	16	Old 20	12	1 33	
Dhrangadra	22	27	32	16	2 7½	...
Limri	22	28	26	21½	...	...
Wadhwan Station	20	21	25	14	2	60†
Chura	21	22	24	14	2 2½	40†
Sayla	21	22	22	13	2	30†
Bajana	22	26	30	16	2	80†
Bhaunagar	16	17	22	14	1 85	60‡
Palitana	20	20	24	13	2	50‡
Waloa	16	17	22	10	1 35	...
Sihor	16	16	22	11½	2	40‡
Mahuva	16	16	22	12	2	40‡
Kundla	19½	20	28	14½	2	60‡
Botad	19	21	22	13	2 5	50‡
Gadhra	20	23	36	14½	2	65‡
Umrala	19	20	23	14	2 5	60‡
Lathi	20	22	28	12	1 30	50‡

* Rates on the 18th August.
† Rates on the 6th August.
‡ Rates on the 13th August.

GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

The second match of the season between the United and Byculla will come off this evening. As neither side obtained a goal on the first occasion of meeting, the game is expected to be a spirited one. The following positions and names show the field:—

UNITED.

Backs.

W. Lake, (Captain.) M. Spillane.

Three-quarter.

H. Harrington. H. Judge.

Half-back.

W. McClumpha. W. Maidment.

Forwards.

J. Cannon. J. Keess.
D. Devlin. L. Walsh.
R. Cumming. R. Laibschwager.
E. Cumming. A. Muirhead.
E. McGarry. O. Wilson.

BYCULLA.

Backs.

W. Corkery, (Captain.) A. Jervis.

Half-back.

J. Brown. W. Arnot.

Quarter-back.

K. Singh. J. Fern.

Forwards.

E. Aitken. J. McMeekin.
E. Gordon. A. Brown.
W. McAfee. M. Purvis.
A. Boileau. M. Deenier.
R. McMeekin. H. Gordon.

A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO DR. D. MACGREGOR.

Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Hoosein, the tindal of the prow that came in collision with Dr. Macgregor's boat on the forenoon of the 7th instant, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Morojee yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with navigating his vessel in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of Dr. Dugald Macgregor in Bombay harbour on the 7th instant.

Mr. H. Cleveland, the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Ardaseer Bazonjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence.

The evidence of Pascol Domingo, one of the crew who were in Dr. Macgregor's boat when the accident occurred, was first taken, which was consistent with that given before the Coroner, and which has already been published.

Mr. William Corke deposed—I am first assistant to the Master Attendant. Rules have been published as to the mode in which vessels should be navigated to keep clear of each other. This is applicable to all classes of vessels. Two going on the same tack, one having the wind free and the other being close hauled the former should make way for the latter. I have heard the evidence given by Pascol Domingo. Considering the position of the prow and the boat as described by him, I think that if the boat had *demanned* it would have made its position worse and had the boat luffed it would not have benefited its position. If the prow had luffed, she would have gone into the boat instantly, and the accident would thus have been avoided. The prow was bound to keep out of the way of the boat, which it could have done by either passing to leeward or putting its helm down and coming up to the wind. I produce the register book kept in our office. It shows that the aforesaid prow carries 25 tons. The wind on the day of the accident was fresh. I believe that on that day the prow would go about four or five times faster than the deceased's boat which I knew well. I know that for the last fifteen years the deceased himself steered his own boat, and he appeared to me to be a careful steady man, and possessed a sufficient knowledge of how to handle his boat properly. In my opinion the deceased was right in keeping on his course, as he is stated to have done. The man at the helm of the prow could have seen the sail of the deceased's boat, and probably the boat itself. As a rule a man is stationed forward to keep the look, out.

Mr. Ardaseer declined to cross-examine this witness. At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 28th inst.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, Aug. 3.)

The aspect of the war in Europe, where alone there has been any active fighting, has completely changed during the past week. The Russians have sustained a serious defeat at Plevna, in Bulgaria, and at Rasgrad, while the position of the Russian Army south of the Balkans is exceedingly critical, Ezki Saghra, it is said, having been re-captured by the Turks, and General Gourko and his men surrounded. The Russians are calling out all their reserves, and a new levy of troops is about to be laid.

The effect of the Turkish successes in Bulgaria has been to allay the panic which was rapidly rising in Constantinople.

There are signs that the campaign in Asia is about to be resumed, the Russians having again advanced in the direction of Erzeroum.

Austria is mobilising two army corps with a view to preserve tranquillity on her frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote has stated in the House of Commons that no extra money vote will be necessary to defray the expenses incurred in strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons.

The chief events in the House of Commons during the past week have been those originating in the obstructive tactics of the Irish members. The South Africa Bill has been the occasion of their display. The Resolutions moved by Sir Stafford Northcote for preventing a repetition of the scenes of last week have proved totally ineffective, and the only way in which the Government has been able to get through any business has been by resolutely sitting on till the measure—the South African Bill—had been completely considered in committee. This has involved the longest Parliamentary sitting on record, from four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, July 31, to six o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 31, the New Army Retirement Scheme was discussed, not on the whole very favourably. The debate on it in the House of Commons came off on Monday next, Aug. 6.

Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is gradually recovering from his attack of typhoid fever.

No appointment has yet been made to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty vacant by the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, but it is thought likely that the position will be offered to Sir Michael Hicks Beach; the Chief-Secretaryship of Ireland—if Sir M. H. Beach accepts the offer—going to Lord George Hamilton.

There have been serious election riots at Great Grimsby, where the Liberal candidate Mr. Watkin, has been returned by a considerable majority over his Conservative opponent.

The by-election made in the representation of South Shropshire, on the retirement of Colonel Corbett; in North Northamptonshire, on the death of Mr. Ward Hunt—Lord Burghley coming forward as Conservative candidate; and in Clare, the candidates including the O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., and Mr. Reardon, house-agent in Piccadilly, and formerly member for Athlone.

Speaking at the prize-giving of the Cooper's Hill College on Friday, July 27, Lord Salisbury expressed himself in very gloomy language on the prospects of Indian famines.

The law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that Admiral de Horsey was justified in commencing the attack on the Peruvian ironclad Huascar on the ground of piracy.

There is a serious split in the French Imperialist ranks between M. Rouher and M. Cassagnac.

Goodwood Races have been going on during the week. The Prince of Wales is the Duke of Richmond's guest. The Prince being at the head of her sons who is now much better. The weather has been superb.

The Goodwood Cup was won by Mr. Hobson's Hampton.

A fine ship, called the Niigata Maru, Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. Though built as a steamer, she has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. The crew consists of thirty-four men, all of whom, with three or four exceptions, are Japanese. The Niigata Maru brings a cargo of about 1,500 tons, chiefly rice, and is likely to be the first of a series of regular traders. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably, and in any emergency were always ready to do their part. The Niigata Maru is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return with the same crew to Japan.

Obituary of the Week.—Viscount Guillamore; Lord Headley; Mr. Ward Hunt; Mr. S. Warren, Q.C.; Capt. C. C. Benett, R.N.; Lady Hawley; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Meehan; the Hon. W. F. Moreton; the Hon. T. Nicholson, of Antigua; C. Saxton, J.P. and D.L. for York; Major T. Skinner, C.M.G., of Ceylon.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(Special Telegram, Pall Mall Gazette.)

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The Russian Minister of War has issued orders directing the Army Corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once despatched to the Danube.

Some Russian journals deny that the Czar has sanctioned a decree actually calling the landwehr to the colours, because there is a law providing that the landwehr shall not be called out until the entire army is mobilized. According to the journals referred to, all that has hitherto been done consist in the precautionary measure of proper preparation for the immediate mobilization of the landwehr, whenever it shall be called out.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

SULEIMAN PASHA'S VICTORY.

Constantinople, August 2.—The Sublime Porte has issued the following despatch:—

"Suleiman Pasha, after giving the enemy battle, made his entry on Tuesday into Eeki-Zaghra. Some guns fell into our possession, and the Russians suffered considerable losses. The atrocities committed by the Russians and Bulgarians do not discontinue. Some women and children who had taken refuge at Khidirkewy have been massacred by them, while some other families who had been shut up in granaries were set free by our troops. Among those released were several women and children who had been wounded. The Bulgarians have put the Mussulman village of Lofedji and several others to fire and sword, previously carrying away the women and girls whom they massacred, at the same time subjecting them to the worst of outrages and horribly mutilating their bodies. Only one woman and her two sons were able to escape."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.—RENEWED FIGHTING.

Erzeroum, August 2, 8.20 P. M.—The Russian centre having been reinforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, General Mellikoff has resumed the offensive. Fighting has been going on during the last two days. General Tergukassoff has also received reinforcements consisting of five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. A Russian column is marching on Fennek.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Athens, August 2.—The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a despatch to the Greek Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to verify the alleged massacres of Christians at Kavarna, and if the victims were Greeks to demand full redress and indemnity from the Porte, as well as efficacious guarantees for the security of the Christians. There is no foundation for the report lately current at Belgrade that negotiations had been opened for the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Greece and Servia.

Greek troops provided with artillery are being despatched to the frontiers of Thessaly and Epirus, where brigandage and anarchy are reported to prevail.

THE QUEEN'S SHIPS IN THE EAST.

Athens, August 2.—Her Majesty's ironclad corvette Pallas has arrived in the Piræus.

(From the Second Edition of the "Times.")

FEELING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sera, August 3.—The situation is changed by the news of the Turkish success near Plevna. The Palace gives a greatly exaggerated account of the victory, declaring 8,000 Russians to have been killed and 24,000 wounded. The Turkish loss is stated at 100 killed and 300 wounded. The Porte gives a more moderate version, but still claims a brilliant victory. This news has greatly strengthened the position for war a outrance. Families are still leaving in large numbers, but most of them are Greeks. Their departure is attributed to an expected rising of the Greeks in the Turkish provinces, should war break out with Greece. The manufacture of "atrocities" still continues here, each hoping to out-exaggerate the other. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that many horrors are perpetrated on both sides, by irregular troops and between the native populations, Mussulman and Bulgarian. A perfectly trustworthy eye-witness, who was with your correspondent at Yeni-Zaghra, has confined to my mind that his account of the massacre by the Bashi-Bazouks. Your correspondent since writes that the evidence he has received leaves no doubt in his mind that the Bulgarians massacre the retreating Turkish soldiers.

THE GREEKS.

Athens, August 2.—Sixteen thousand gross of rifles have arrived from Austria. A regiment of Engineers leaves to-night for Lamia and another point on the frontier. War is considered probable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 3.

The Speaker took the chair a few minutes after two o'clock.

Mr. Alfred Watkin took the oath and his seat for Great Grimsby in the room of Mr. J. Chapman, deceased.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The O'Conor Don gave notice that early next session he would move a resolution with the view of facilitating the transaction of business in the House, to provide that after a bill shall have been read a second time it should be referred to a grand committee instead of to a committee of the whole House; and in the case of bills relating to Ireland and Scotland that such committee should be composed principally of Irish or Scotch members.

OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Newdegate asked if it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as leader of the House, to propose any means by which the House might mark and record its sense of the great inconvenience to which the House was put on Tuesday and Wednesday last put by the obstructive conduct of a very small minority of its members.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: So far as I have been able to collect the opinion of the House, I think it is not in favour of making any formal record of the proceedings to which the hon. gentleman refers. I think that, on the whole, the impression (which is entirely my own impression) is that it will be more dignified and altogether better that we should leave the record which stands on the journals of the House to speak for itself. (Hear, hear.) I trust that we shall have no repetition of such scenes as those which have lately occurred; but if, unfortunately, any attempt to repeat them should occur, the House will know how to deal with them. (Hear, hear.)

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST PLEVNA.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

PORDIN, BEFORE PLEVNA, July 31.

The previous affair at Plevna had been the only serious reverse the Russians had encountered in the European campaign, but it had been very serious, and as an aggravation it occurred through neglect of common military precautions.

When the commander of the 9th Corps proceeded against Nicopolis he made the commission of protecting his flank by simply sending cavalry to cover and on to also. The cavalry went as far as Tarnova, and there one and on. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that many horrors are perpetrated on both sides, by irregular troops and between the native populations, Mussulman and Bulgarian. A perfectly trustworthy eye-witness, who was with your correspondent at Yeni-Zaghra, has confined to my mind that his account of the massacre by the Bashi-Bazouks. Your correspondent since writes that the evidence he has received leaves no doubt in his mind that the Bulgarians massacre the retreating Turkish soldiers.

Plevna was reported to be occupied by the whole of Osman Pacha's army from Widdin, strengthened by troops from Sophia and others coming from the late Montenegrin campaign, and was said to be 90,000 to 100,000 men. Their entrenchment line ran through a series of villages lying in a semi-circular order round Plevna, at a distance from it of about five miles and touching the river Vid on both flanks. A strong Turkish advance force was reported at Grivica on the road along which lay Schackoskoy's line of advance. From north to south the villages of the Turkish forepost position were as follows, Plizitza, Bukova, Radisovo, Turcirici, and Bogot. and steady. The row of cannon in action reminded me of the German batteries on the crest of Vionville on the day of Gravelotte, only that the Germans had ninety cannon engaged and we had but forty. The staff awaited the result of the preparatory cannonade on the ridge behind Radisovo. I went forward again and got up to where our batteries were in action, and there lay down. On the way I passed through Radisovo, into which were falling many Turkish shells, which flew over the ridge occupied by our batteries. Here I found a number of the Bulgarian peasant villagers standing in bewildered groups in front of their houses while shells were crashing into the place, while the children played unconcernedly about the dust heap, and enjoyed themselves without any sense of danger.

Bellona was gracious to non-combatants. Not a single villager was injured by the shell fire, although several hundred shells must have fallen in the village.

From my point of vantage on the ridge I could look right down into the Turkish positions. Four batteries were defending the earth work about the little village which seemed to me to be the foremost of their fixed and constructed positions on central ridge. It stood on a little knoll, and was well placed for sending shells into the valleys by which it could be approached. Beyond were more, and yet more, earthworks right to the edge of the broad valley, where the roofs and church towers of Plevna sparkled in the sunshine from out a circle of verdure. The place had an aspect of serenity and beauty contrasting with the turmoil of the cannon fire raging in front of it. It seemed so near that a short ride would have brought me there to breakfast, yet ere we could reach it many men were to die. Men for whom we had provided in the battery already, for the position of the guns was greatly exposed and the Turkish practice was mostly very good.

But this time, 1 o'clock, our infantry had nowhere been engaged. The operations hitherto were confined to the artillery. Kradener on the right flank had scarcely progressed at all, and his co-operation in a simultaneous combined attack on both flanks was indispensable. Would that Schackoskoy had but acted on a full recognition of this fact, which the obvious strength of the Turkish positions should have impressed on him. Kradener had gained much less ground than we. He seemed little further forward than at the commencement, whereas we were at comparatively close quarters, and within striking distance. Krudener was behind, either because his artillery was not pushed energetically, or because he was encountering obstacles with which he had not met. Now Krudener is regarded as a slow soldier and an energetic man. We swore at what seemed his inertness, but it was not swearing only. Schackoskoy, in his impatience, determined to act independently, and strike the Turks single-handed. If Krudener were slow, Schackoskoy was rash. If the whole force was too small for the work how much more so was one-half that force? Fearful was the retribution exacted for that error of judgment.

About half-past two the second period of the battle commenced. To ascertain whether the artillery had sufficiently prepared the way for the infantry to act, wholly enveloping the enemy's position by cavalry operating on both flanks.

Such dispositions demand time, and accordingly we spent the remainder of the 29th in a pleasant but anxious inactivity in the Pordin bivouac, where hay and water were plentiful, and where the neighbouring village actually afforded wine. Patrols pushed forward, touching the Turks at Radisovo, Tusenica, Bogot, and Slatina. At night Skobeloff came in with the intelligence that Lovca and the intervening villages were strongly occupied, and the Turkish force thereabouts apparently being strengthened. About dusk began to gather near our bivouac a very sorrowful company of Bulgarian fugitives from the villages on the road between Lovca and Plevna traversed by the Turkish troops. Women came wailing a mournful dirge for their slaughtered dead left behind in the abandoned village homes. A waggon rolled along with a weeping woman in front. Behind was stretched at length her husband, hacked, and scored, and slashed till I wondered how a spark of life yet lingered in him. One hand was half severed at the wrist, not by a sweeping sabre stroke, but as if dissection had been attempted with a blunt knife. His throat was hacked in a similar fashion. His forehead and chest were scored with transverse slashes. He was reported to be a victim of the Circassians.

Further on, amid a crowd of weeping women, lay a Bulgarian in the last agonies. He had been almost scalped and then an attempt made to cut his head off. It was not worth while bringing him along, for he must have been hopeless from the first, and he died while we stood looking on. He had come by his death at the hands of civilian Turks abiding in the same village.

Fugitives narrate numerous slaughters of men, but that no women or children were touched. I am not fond of hearsay evidence and prefer the evidence of my own senses. It is on this latter evidence that I testify to what I have written above, and also to the murders in the village of Kadikoi before Schackoskoy's. Still, the killing seems exceptional, and the regular Turkish troops are never accused of acts of violence. The blame is always ascribed to the Circassians and the Bashi-Bazouks.

The night between the 29th and 30th was spent with tents struck and horses saddled, waiting the order to advance, in anticipation of the commencement of fighting at sunrise: but Baron Krudener had determined to wait yet a day longer to perfect his dispositions and give the troops, fatigued by severe marching, a day's rest. The 30th was therefore spent in inaction, except that the troops were somewhat drawn forward to be within striking distance for the morrow. Tidings came that no more Turkish troops were marching from Plevna on Lovca, which simplified matters, since fewer troops were required to watch the latter place. A general council of war was held at Pordim on the afternoon of the 30th, at which were present Baron Krudener, Prince Schackoskoy, and the generals of divisions and brigades. The colonels of regiments and staff officers waited to receive instructions as to the final dispositions. It was settled that the action should begin next morning at five o'clock by a general concentric advance on the Turkish positions in front of Plevna, and that Prince Schackoskoy and the general staff should move forward at four o'clock. Several aides of the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived, and were detailed to various points to make observations, and after the battle to carry reports of the results back to Tirnova. The gravity of the task before the army was fully recognised, for reconnaissances had proved the Turks to be in greater force than was at first believed. Twenty thousand regulars had come from Widdin. The Turkish positions were known to be strong by nature, and strengthened yet further by art.

The night between the 30th and 31st was very wet, and troops did not begin to march forward before six instead of four. The number of infantry combatants was actually about 32,000, with 160 field cannon and three brigades of cavalry. Baron Krudener was on the right with the whole of the 31st Division in his fighting line, and three regiments of the 5th Division in reserve at Kanjic Bogarsky. He was to attack in two columns, a brigade in each. On the left was Schackoskoy with a brigade of the 32nd

he train of famine, and completes its work. Cholera, intermittent fever, and small-pox have been making terrible ravages in the south of India, and it is often difficult to distinguish between their work and that of other more potent ally, privation. You may think that I am intruding upon you matters which little concern you in the special career that you have chosen. But that is not so, for your career is like no other career—you have duties which fall to no other engineers. A great part of the relief, which has to a large extent been successful and has been conducted with wonderful energy, has been conducted in the Presidency of Bombay, and partly in the Presidency of Madras, through the agency of the Public Works Department (hear, hear). It may well be that, in some future years, when you are at work in India, you will be called on to take your share in the great work and duty of relieving famine-stricken populations, and you may then perhaps have to remember the experience that has been won by Indian governments during this desolating and calamitous period. As I have often ventured to press upon you in this room, there are peculiar circumstances attaching to the career you have chosen. You are not simply engineers. You are not simply constructors of public works, you are part of a great and powerful government, in a country in which government is everything. You are the representatives of a dominant race, in a land whose whole hope of future progress lies in the courage and virtues of that race (hear). Therefore, I would entreat you not to shut yourselves up in your profession, but to study the people among whom you are thrown, to learn their language well, thus to gain an influence over them, thus to realise their habits of thought, their customs, and their ways, and to try to meet their case. At all events, it will lend interest to your career, and impart to it a higher influence which may give you many opportunities of performing duty and of facing sacrifice. It will, at all events, give to your present prospects and hopes something of a less narrow and egotistical character and must enable you to realise that you are not merely public servants, going out to do certain work for certain remuneration and prospects, but that you are apart of that large army of pioneers which now for nearly a hundred years has laboured unflinchingly and devotedly to carry the civilisation and progress of England to the largest portion of the human race (cheers).

The company then retired to luncheon.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

(Daily Telegraph, July 30.)

On Saturday, before Sir J. Ingham, at the Bow-street Police-court, John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, and William Palmer, Chief Detectives at Scotland yard, were brought up in custody on a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in the great turf frauds; and Edward Froggatt, solicitor, Argyll-street, Regent-street, appeared to his bail to answer a similar charge.

Mr. Poland (with whom was Mr. Cowie) represented the Treasury; Meiklejohn was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams (with whom was Mr. Walter Ballantine); Druscovich by Mr. St. John Wontner; and Palmer by Mr. Besley; while Mr. G. Lewis, jun., was retained by Froggatt.

The court was not so crowded as at the previous hearings, but there was a large assembly in front of the court all day.

Mr. M. Williams said that on the last occasion he was promised copies of the letters alleged to have been sent by Meiklejohn to the convict William Kurr. Unless this promise was fulfilled it would be utterly impossible for him satisfactorily to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Poland said copies should be at once supplied to the learned counsel.

Mr. Froggatt stated that he was apprehended by Inspector Clarke under a warrant. He had hoped to see the inspector in the court before this, and to have secured the copy of a paper which was found in his possession.

Sir J. Ingham remarked that the accused was entitled to everything that might be necessary for his defence.

William Kurr was again conducted into court by two warders from Millbank. Having entered the witness-box and been sworn, he was examined by Mr. Poland as follows: You mentioned on Thursday last that the letter containing the memorandum about Wizard and the Liverpool Cup, and in which Druscovich was referred to as the "Dustman," was written to you by Meiklejohn. In your last answer you stated that you went down to Brighton races. Did you drive down to Brighton?—Yes.

And while at the races did you see either of the persons alluded to in the letter—Druscovich or Lansdowne?—I saw both.

What races were there?—The Brighton autumn races, held either at the end of October or the beginning of November.

Where did you see Druscovich and Lansdowne?—In the "ring."

By that do you mean the betting ring?—Yes.

Were they together or not?—They were together.

In plain clothes?—Yes.

I think you knew Druscovich by sight then?—Yes. I met Inspector Sheen there and I asked him to give me an introduction to Druscovich.

Is Inspector Sheen in the Metropolitan Police?—No; he belongs to the railway company, I think.

Did he introduce you?—Sheen said that if I would pass by when he was speaking to Druscovich and Lansdowne he would tap me on the shoulder with a stick and ask me to stand a bottle of champagne.

Did you speak to Druscovich?—Yes.

How?—Sheen did what he said he would do. I said, in answer to Sheen, that I didn't mind standing a bottle of champagne, and walked towards the refreshment room, but Druscovich did not follow.

Did Lansdowne?—No, neither.

Did Druscovich say anything?—No.

Did you have any champagne or not?—No, we did not, after all.

How many days did the races last?—Three.

Did you attend on every day?—Yes.

I believe you afterwards went to Lewes races?—Yes.

Where did you stay at Brighton?—At the Ship Hotel.

In what name?—My own.

You did not speak to Lansdowne, I understand, nor he to you?—No.

At Lewes did you see Druscovich?—No.

Where did you go after leaving Lewes?—I returned to London.

Did you drive back?—Yes.

Who was with you?—I am not sure whether it was Street or not.

During the return journey, did anything occur that enables you to fix the date?—Yes; I remember it came on to rain; and I thought it would not be wise to drive right on to London. I consequently stopped at a place called Cuckfield, where was a bonfire to celebrate the 5th of November.

What house did you put up at in Crawley?—At the St. George and Dragon.

What name did you go by there?—They knew me, as I was in the habit of going to the races.

At this time where were you living?—At my own house in Canonbery.

Were you at Guildford at any period during the year 1875?—Yes; I was there two or three times.

On any of those occasions did you meet either of the prisoners?—Yes; I saw Meiklejohn there once. This was before the Brighton races.

How long before?—I should think about four months.

What passed between you and Meiklejohn at Guildford?—I gave him £100 or £150, I forget which.

Where did you give him that money?—At the Angle Hotel, I think.

What did you give it to him for?—I told him because of the information he had afforded me about the turf matter.

What was the "turf matter"?—The case against Walter and Murray.

Mr. Williams submitted that this evidence was irrelevant, and could only be imported with one object.

Sir J. Ingham: You see Meiklejohn has made a particular statement. He denied that he knew witness prior to a certain meeting at the Langham Hotel, and said that the acquaintance was merely one of a temporary character. Now all this evidence is admissible as negativing the statement, and the stronger the testimony is the more important it becomes.

Mr. Williams: It only proves that they met, and were in each other's company. I have no fear about its being admitted elsewhere; but if it is admitted here, it will have the effect of prejudicing the accused.

Sir J. Ingham: In an investigation before a magistrate matters are gone into at greater length than at the sessions. A magistrate cannot, of course, accept evidence which is not legally admissible, but in my opinion this is admissible.

Mr. M. Williams: I humbly object to testimony of this description being admitted.

Sir J. Ingham—I am much obliged for your assistance, but I think your objection is untenable. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poland (to witness).—Do you remember what the money you gave to Meiklejohn consisted of?—Bank notes, I believe.

Do you recollect where you got the notes?—I do not.

When did you next see Druscovich?—About three or four months after the races.

Where did you meet him?—In a public-house in the South Lambeth-road.

In the meantime had you continued on intimate terms with Meiklejohn?—Yes.

Here is a letter dated Dec. 23, 1875. Is that in Meiklejohn's handwriting?—It is.

Did you receive it from him?—Yes.

It runs as follows:

"Dear Bill—Poodle in trouble again. Some one has been down, and from the description it seems to be like Frewster, in the City. I shall see F., and find out if he has been down. P. writes and asks if you have sent me the sherry. I have written to say you have done so at last; that you promised it last July but put it off until now, so as to get out of the case of champagne, as on former occasions. I shall be at home at 9-30 this evening, but will keep any appointment you may make for to-morrow."

Poodle was, of course, Benson?—Quite so.

Who is "P" P—Poodle.

Had you promised to send Meiklejohn a case of champagne?—Not champagne, but I had agreed to send him some brandy about the time this letter was written.

Here is another letter, dated Dec 30:

"Dear Bill—I was in the neighbourhood of Islington the other day. I saw some funeral carriages pass, and thought you might be dead, not having seen you for so long. (Laughter.) But I found on inquiry that you were, as usual, not dead nor drunk. (Renewed laughter.) When shall I see your old mug again? (Laughter.)"

Is that in Meiklejohn's handwriting?—It is.

There is a still further letter, bearing date Jan. 26, 1876. This Bill—got your letter on Friday night. I went to the One Tun on Saturday at twelve and remained until 12-45. The landlord said you had been there the previous day. I have been so ill and so busy I shall not be able to see you. Yes you can, and let me know how you are going on and what you have done with—"

What does that refer to?—I cannot make the last part of the letter out.

Is that letter also in the handwriting of Meiklejohn?—It is.

Where is the One Tun?—In Chandos-street, at the top of Agar-street, Strand.

Can you by means of these fix the time when you saw Druscovich in the public house?—I have not seen anything that would enable me to fix the date.

Can you say what month it was?—I am inclined to think it was in the spring of 1876.

What was the name of the house?—I don't know the name of the house on the corner of the street, but it was in South Lambeth-road. Meiklejohn's house was about 70 yards off.

How came you to go to the public-house?—I was driving from Epsom, and I was driving home.

Who was with you?—A veterinary surgeon named Wiggins.

Did you see any of the other prisoners?—I saw Meiklejohn and Druscovich.

Did you meet them accidentally or not?—I cannot remember. I had probably an engagement to meet Meiklejohn, but I cannot say.

What passed on that occasion?—Meiklejohn, Wiggins, and myself were in the bar, when Druscovich put his head in at the door and called Meiklejohn out. The latter left and so did I.

Did you speak to Druscovich?—I believe I asked him if he would have anything to drink, but he walked out very quickly.

When did you see Druscovich again?—On the Sunday following.

Where?—At a public-house in Fentiman-road.

How near is that to Meiklejohn's house?—About a quarter of a mile.

How came you to go there?—I received a letter from Meiklejohn.

What has become of it?—I have given up all the letters of Meiklejohn which I could find.

Mr. M. Williams: Did you give them up personally?—No.

Mr. Poland: Where did you get them from after you were convicted?—I have never had them since I have been convicted.

Mr Poland—Did you see them in Newgate?—I saw two or three.

Examination continued: Druscovich was there on that occasion. Meiklejohn told me that he wanted me to lend Druscovich £60. He said Druscovich had unfortunately become surety for some person and was therefore unable to pay.

Did he say who the person was?—I don't remember.

What did you say?—I said I would.

What more passed?—Nothing of any consequence beyond making an appointment for the following day.

Did you see Druscovich after the conversation?—I spoke to Meiklejohn first. Afterwards in the presence of Druscovich he said that he had spoken to me and that I was prepared to lend him £60.

What did you say?—I said I was prepared to lend him the £60 to-morrow.

Did Druscovich say anything?—I think not. An appointment was made for the next day.

Where at?—The Oriental Restaurant.

Where is that?—Above the Blackfriars Station at the District Railway.

For what time?—Five o'clock.

Did you go to that place the next day?—I did.

Who were there?—Druscovich and Meiklejohn.

Where did you go?—First into the bar and afterwards into a sort of back parlour.

What passed?—I produced the £60. Druscovich asked if I wanted any bill or any acknowledgment for it.

What did you say?—I told him no.

What did you then do?—I lent him the £60.

In what money?—I believe, six £10 Bank of England notes.

What then?—We left the Oriental.

Do you remember any other circumstances?—No.

Did you have anything to drink?—Yes.

Do you remember what drink you had at the public house in Fentiman-road?—Champagne.

How much?—Three bottles.

Who drank it?—Meiklejohn, Druscovich, myself, and, I believe, the landlord.

Do you remember where you got the £60 from?—No but I believe Callcott gave them to me.

Who is he?—My brother-in-law.

Look at this letter. Is it in the handwriting of Meiklejohn?—Yes.

And the envelope?—Yes.

Letter read:

Tuesday Evening, May 30, 1876.

"Dear Bill—I can't be down on Thursday at Epsom. You must not forget to put me on £2 on Corona, and J. M. write me that you have done so."

J. M.

Is this in Meiklejohn's handwriting (another letter produced)?—Yes.

"Friday Morning.

"Dear Bill—A hot letter from A. S. B., complaining that he has sent 10s., also enclosing advertisement, and saying he will come to London to prosecute if we will pay his expenses. I have this inquiry, and I will let you know. Mineral colt won the Derby. I have ordered my suit of clothes, and my tailor has sent the bill to Harry Street." Mineral colt won the Derby in 1876?—Yes.

I think the horse was called "Kisber"?—Yes.

Mr. Poland—I think I am right in saying it did win the Derby.

Mr. Williams—We have no evidence of that fact. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poland—The Derby was run on May 31, 1876.

Another letter of Meiklejohn's was read, dated "June 10, 1876":

"Dear Bill—Yours to hand, who does the horse belong to? What has become of Activity? Smith promises to let me know. If you get this in time let me know. Your brother had better not go back for any more letters. It is too hot. You had better not go any more. The old man had sent entries, and he has got the description. Besure to let me know as early as possible the strength of this horse."

After the date of that letter did you go abroad?—I went abroad in the following July.

With whom did you go?—With Bale.

Before going abroad had you seen Benson—shortly before?—No; not shortly before.

How long time before did you talk to Benson about Meiklejohn?

Mr. Besley objected to the question.

Mr. Poland (to witness)—Did you talk to Meiklejohn about this time?—Yes.

What about?—About going to Egypt. (Laughter.)

Did you have any conversation with him respecting a draft letter being written?—I cannot remember that I did.

Where was Benson staying before he went abroad?—At Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight.

Where did he go?—He went to Biarritz, in Spain.

Did you see him there?—No.

Where did you see him?—In Paris.

In what part?—At the Hotel de Belmont.

Who was with you?—Bale.

And who with Benson?—Only his servant, I believe, Pierre Piouchon.

Did you meet Benson accidentally or by appointment?—I telegraphed to him.

Did you return to London with him?—Yes.

What was the date of your return?—The Saturday before Goodwood Races in July.

Mr. Poland—I shall be able to fix the exact date hereafter.

Mr. Williams—This is like Kisber was just now. We have no evidence of Goodwood. (A laugh.)

Mr. Poland—But I rather expect it is a matter of common knowledge. (Laughter.) (To witness:) Did you stay at the same hotel as Benson in Paris?—Yes.

Did you or Benson pay the bill?—I forget which.

Did you see it?—Oh, yes; and made some corrections in it. (Laughter.)

Is this it (producing the account)?—Yes.

Mr. Williams—I cannot conceive how the bill can be made evidence.

Mr. Poland—It merely fixes the date.

Mr. Williams—It will only show when the convict was in Paris. It has nothing to do with the defendants.

Mr. Poland (to witness)—When you came to England what did you do?—I remained at Dover for some time and then came to London, where I stayed for a while at the Cannon-street Hotel.

On what day of the week did you arrive there?—On a Saturday.

Did you dine there?—I did.

Of whom did the dinner-party consist?—Benson, Bale, Meiklejohn, and myself. (Sensation.)

Where did you dine—in a private room or in the coffee-room?—In a private room.

When you got to the hotel did you see Meiklejohn?—I saw him before we got to the hotel, on the arrival platform of the railway-station.

What passed between you?—I believe Benson invited him to dine with us.

How came Meiklejohn to be at the station?—Benson telegraphed to him.

Mr. Williams—Did you see the telegram?—No.

Mr. Poland—Did he appear surprised at seeing you?—No. (Laughter.)

What passed when you met?—We shook hands, and Benson asked him if he would dine with us, and he said he would.

What was the state of Benson's health at the time?—His health was all right, but he was walking on crutches.

Where was the private room in which you dined?—I think it was on the third floor.

Was anything said at dinner, in the presence of Meiklejohn, as to Benson's leaving the Isle of Wight before going abroad—as to the cause of his leaving?

Mr. Williams objected to the witness being led. He did not see why the words should be put into his mouth.

Mr. Poland—I only want to draw his attention to the subject.

Mr. Williams—But don't squeeze him like a lemon, please. (Laughter.)

Mr. Froggatt—If Mr. Lewis, my solicitor, were here he would object to all this evidence being received against me. There is nothing to show that I was in communication with either the detectives or Kurr until the latter and his companions were arrested.

Sir J. Ingham—You may take exception to it at the trial.

Mr. Froggatt—But I hope to convince you that I ought not to be committed for trial.

Mr. Poland (to witness).—Was anything said in Meiklejohn's presence on the subject I have referred to?—I believe not. Meiklejohn said, I think that he had contracted a loan of £1,000, and that he had deposited some coal shares.

Mr. Williams—What has that to do with the Isle of Wight? It is as far off the Isle of Wight as Timbuctoo. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poland—In the conversation was the name of "Harvey" mentioned?

Mr. Williams—This is really too bad.

Sir J. Ingham—I see no objection to the mind of the witness being led up to a certain point. By itself this means nothing at all.

Mr. Williams—But it is obviously done for a purpose.

Witness—I remember the name of "Harvey" but not in connection with the loan and the coal shares.

Mr. Poland—I did not ask you that. What I want to know is what was the conversation, if any, with reference to that person, in the presence of Meiklejohn?—I forget it.

What was the topic of conversation at dinner?—The opening of the racing firm at Dover.

Where did Benson live in London?—At the house of Mrs. Bruce, 55, Beresford-road, Canonbury.

How many times did you see him there?—I saw him every day.

Mr. Besley.—I submit that this is utterly irrelevant. We are not trying the relations between Kurr and Benson.

Sir J. Ingham—It may be irrelevant in itself, but it may lead to something relevant.

Mr. Poland.—Where did Benson afterwards go to live?—Witness—At Mrs. Ethel's, 18, Grosvenor-road.

What name did he go by at Mrs. Ethel's?

Mr. Williams objected. For the life of him he could not see that the question was material.

Mr. Poland—If I show that any of the prisoners visited Benson there, and knew the name he was going by, I think it will be material.

Sir J. Ingham—It must be taken on trust.

Mr. Williams—We have been taking a great deal on trust.

On one occasion, when you were there, did either of the prisoners dine with you?—Yes; Meiklejohn.

So that the dinner-party consisted of Benson, Meiklejohn, and yourself?—Yes.

On what day was that?—I believe either on Sept. 1 or 2. It was a Saturday, I know.

Before that dinner had you been with Beason, Bale, and your brother, preparing the fraud by which Madame de Boncourt's money was obtained?—I think it was already prepared at that time.

Mr. Froggatt—I am anxious there should be expedition, but I do not know whether what I suggest would be right—that the record of the conviction should be produced.

Sir J. Ingham—I think that it will be produced.

Mr. Froggatt—That will save time.

Mr. Poland—A record of conviction is not evidence against accessories. (To witness)—Was that fraud by yourself, Frederick Kurr, Bale, and Benson?—Yes.

Were you the four persons engaged in it?—Yes.

Did it consist in having an English newspapar printed called the *Sport*?—Yes.

A sham newspaper?—Yes.

Is this a copy?—Yes.

"No. 13.01. The *Sporting and Racing Chronicle*, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1876, price 2d. stamped 2½. Printed and published by Ralph Henderson. Newcastle-street, parish of St. Clements, London." That is a fictitious printer and publisher?—Yes.

The paper is a copy of an English sporting newspaper?—Yes.

The leading article and other matter are different?—They are taken from different papers.

The leading article refers to Mr. Montgomery, a great man in position on the English Turf, who was unable to get proper odds when betting on horses?—Yes.

The leading article suggests that Mr. Montgomery should send money to persons in France, and that they should forward money to English bookmakers in England, who would make the bets without their knowing they were Montgomery's bets?—Yes.

The winnings were to be sent to these persons abroad, who would forward the money to Mr. Montgomery?—Yes.

Were those persons to have a commission?—Yes.

Mr. M. Williams—There are a number of letters which were read at the Goncourt trial, and I should like copies of them before I cross-examine.

Mr. Poland.—I cannot promise at present. I will undertake to do what my learned friend wishes if I can.

Sir J. Ingham.—If in your discretion you think it right you will do it?

Mr. Poland.—Yes.

Mr. M. Williams.—I do not, Sir James, wish to ask you next Thursday to allow me to postpone my cross-examination.

(*To be Continued.*)

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,, Superfine	28 0 0	,, Steamed		shapes .....from	7 8
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